

SAYS MALTBIE OBEYED WHEN MITCHEL SPOKE

Williams Denies P. S. C.
Had Star Chamber—
Turns on Associate.

NO INFLUENCE USED.
IS MAYOR'S REPLY

Split in Commission Shown by
Rate Case Criticism—B. R. T.
Defied Fender Order.

"Commissioner Maltbie frequently
had private conferences with Mayor
Mitchel, the Corporation Counsel,
President McAneny and others. When
he came back to the Public Service
Commission it was generally under-
stood he spoke with his master's voice."

Commissioner Williams, who inter-
rupted the proceedings of the legis-
lative investigating committee yester-
day to deny emphatically that there
were any important conferences of the
commission to which Mr. Maltbie was
not invited, was just about to add what
he was shut off by William Hay-
ward. He stated what he had in mind
privately later. Commissioner Malt-
bie, he added, ought to be the last
man in the world to talk about secret
conferences, as he did on the stand on
Friday.

"I don't know just what Mr. Williams
meant by conferences with me," said
Mayor Mitchel, in his office, when he
heard what the Commissioner had said.
"The insinuation was that Mr. Malt-
bie came over here and then went
back to the commission and reflected
our views," the Mayor was told.

Mayor Answers Williams.
"That is not so," shot back the
Mayor. "I know nothing of the in-
ternal politics of the Public Service
Commission. I have understood that
Commissioner Maltbie was more or
less isolated there. This is no per-
haps because he was not friendly with
the corporate interests. I know nothing
of any conferences."

Asked if he had ever conferred with
Mr. Maltbie about matters before the
commission, the Mayor replied:
"Not that I recall. The conferences
I have had with him were on transit
matters that came before the Board of
Estimate. Commissioner Williams is
mistaken, as he has been so frequent-
ly."

Mr. Maltbie is an independent
public servant as I know, and when he
takes action it is because of his own
personal convictions."
Mr. Mitchel refused to discuss his
attitude toward the proposition to
transfer the construction work from
the Public Service Commission to a
board to be named by the Mayor.
"You shall know my views when I go
to the stand. I have accepted a
courteous invitation from the legis-
lative committee to give my attitude
on the matter."

Commissioner Maltbie will return to
the stand when the committee re-
sumes its hearing on Wednesday morn-
ing. The Mayor may be heard on
Thursday.

Rate Case Opinion Thwarted.
At the hearing yesterday Colonel
Hayward intimated that the famous
union in the Edison rate case, which
Mr. Maltbie has just completed, was
practically useless because the latter
had not been able to secure the data
he needed. On the other hand, the
commissioner, without giving the de-
tails of his opinion, said it would save
some \$3,000,000 a year to consumers in
Manhattan and the western part of
the Bronx.

A further example of the "harmony"
that exists in the Commission was the
remark made by Commissioner Wil-
liams, when he heard this statement, to
a reporter.

"This opinion doesn't do the small
consumer a bit of good. There are
twenty-eight thousand consumers in
Manhattan and The Bronx whose bills
are less than \$1.50 a month. The op-
inion of Commissioner Maltbie will be of
no advantage whatever to them," he
declared.

Before the hearing was over, Colonel
Hayward got on the record the story
of the fight to make the Brooklyn
Rapid Transit Company put fenders on
its cars. The agitation was started
in 1908, an order "as issued in
1909, and through a dreary record of
modifications, adjustments and ex-
tensions of time has come down to the
present time. Finally, an extension
was recently granted to permit the
company to have until January, 1916,
to equip its winter cars, and until July,
1917, to equip its summer cars with
fenders."

And that was your star perfor-
mance," said Mr. Hayward, as he
brought the record to a close.

When Commissioner Maltbie de-
fied the course he had pursued in this
matter, he was asked if he would do
the same if he had it all to do over
again.

Fenders Stir Maltbie's Ire.
"A man would have a peanut brain
rattling around in a bushel basket if
he could not improve on something he
has done once," snapped the witness,
with as near an approximation to heat
as he had exhibited.

Much was made by Colonel Hayward
of an opinion rendered by Commission-
er Maltbie on October 27, 1913, in
which he drew a pathetic picture of
the wrecking of humanity by the un-
fettered cars of the B. R. T. He read
it into the record, as follows:
"I have no doubt that the new fen-
ders will prove, as did the wheel guards,
a wise, sound and economic invest-
ment, saving the company far more
than their cost. After all, we are deal-
ing in this matter with the lives and
limbs of pedestrians, many of them
little children."

"The yearly toll of dead and maimed
is far too great to warrant us in hag-
gling over the expenditure of \$150,000,
that be the cost of installation, to
save the children from being maimed
and to prevent the bread-winners from
being deprived of their ability to sup-
port themselves and their families and
to avoid the death of some mother, be-
lieved in her family circle."

necessary to put on fenders, the argu-
ment being that wheel guards were an
adequate defence."

"In seven long years you never tried
to enforce your order," persisted Mr.
Hayward.

"I don't acknowledge that it was
violated, and would not do so until
I had a chance to look through the
record."

The Commissioner was contending
that the extensions and adjournments
might have created a situation where
the order actually had never been vio-
lated.

B. R. T. Influence Hinted.
"Do you think, under the circum-
stances, an efficient Commissioner,"
said counsel, pitilessly.
"I think we did what we could, un-
der the circumstances," was the reply.
"Do you know who persuaded the
other commissioners, that wheel guards
were enough?"
"I know some one talked to the
Brooklyn Rapid Transit officials, but I
can't say whether they persuaded us or
not."

Mr. Maltbie had no sooner taken
the stand yesterday morning than
Commissioner Williams walked up to
the railing and began to talk.
"I am here to resent the statement
that there were any secret meetings
at which only one or two commissioners
were present," he said. "I want to
make an emphatic denial that there
were any meetings where any vote was
taken in secret. There were only con-
ferences. Mr. Maltbie was not there
sometimes. Some of the time I was
not there. At such times the chair-
man, counsel, the chief engineer and
others went over real estate or other
matters which were later gone over
by the entire board. Commissioner
Maltbie had frequent conferences with
the Mayor, and."

It was at this point that Mr. Hay-
ward broke in to say they had a wit-
ness on the stand and it would be bet-
ter to wait until they were through
with him. Other protests were made
and Mr. Williams withdrew, repeating
that he denied and resented what had
been said about the secret conferences
he was supposed to have held.

Many Delays Defended.
Defending the delays in the Edison
rate cases, Commissioner Maltbie re-
peated that it was a most tremendous
task. There was certain information
he said he had been unable to get.
"You knew in 1911 that you had to
have it. You haven't got it. When
are you going to have it? Why did
you not order the companies to give it
to you?"

"If we knew as much then as we do
now we might have done that. I con-
sider it a big step in advance to be able
to save \$3,000,000 to consumers. These
were first cases, and you, as a lawyer,
know that it is always harder to com-
plete first cases."

Colonel Hayward, speaking of the in-
conclusive character of the latest opin-
ion, remarked:
"So perhaps in the sweet by and by
we will get an opinion by Maltbie."
"I'm not so sure of that," said the
Commissioner with a laugh.
"Well, I hope it will be somebody
anyway," said Mr. Hayward.

Some amusement was furnished by
the case of Mrs. Mary J. Lucky, who,
writing that she had met Commissioner
Maltbie in the Hanson Place Methodist
Church, in Brooklyn, and he had told
her he wanted to serve the people, put
it up to him to remedy the cold condi-
tion of the Brighton Beach trains. A
pile of correspondence was dragged to
light, resulting in the conclusion, that
the order that cars should have a tem-
perature of at least 45 degrees was
hard to maintain, but it was the best
that could be done.

CONVICT IS BEATEN
IN SING SING FIGHT

Golden Rule Justice Waits
as Others Take Revenge
for Attack on Keeper.

The wheels of justice, as adapted by
the Golden Rule Brotherhood at Sing
Sing, did not turn fast enough yester-
day afternoon, and as a result "Yellow"
Jones, a convict, who had assaulted a
keeper, is in the prison hospital with
a broken nose and one or more ribs
probably fractured.

Jones was assigned to the shoe shop.
Something went wrong after the noon
meal, and as the convict was passing
James W. Sands, the instructor, he at-
tacked Sands with a metal lat. The
attack came without warning and was
so sudden that Sands went down on
the first blow, which made a nasty
wound under the right eye.

Semi-conscious, the keeper attempted
to struggle to his feet, and the convict
rained blow after blow on his shoul-
ders, neck and head. Sands sank back
to the floor just as the brotherhood
sergeant who was in charge of the
prisoners, assisted by several other
convicts, grabbed Jones and after a
struggle disarmed him.

"Mayor" William J. Cummings, the
head of the brotherhood, was called,
and after a preliminary investigation
in the shoe shop ordered Jones to be
taken immediately before the Golden
Rule Brotherhood court, of which Cum-
mings is chief justice. There are four
other convicts who make up the other
members of the court. Cummings then
left the shoe shop to inform the other
"justices."

The prisoner was turned
over to three convicts, all members of
the brotherhood, who were to arraign
him.

Cummings and his associates waited
for some time for the appearance of
Jones and finally communicated with
the warden's office. There they learned
that something had happened to Jones
on the way to court and that he was
then in the hospital.

It was learned later that Jones had
received a bad beating. The doctor in
charge informed Cummings that Jones
would not be in condition to appear for
trial for a week or more.

Sands, the keeper, was treated for a
deep cut on the forehead, the cut under
the eye and minor cuts and bruises of
the head, face and body.

SWINDLERS CONVICTED
Puzzle Game, Small Lots and
"Near Railroad" Their Bait.
James Bottenus and Mrs. Rose Stack,
of the James Realty Company, were
convicted in the United States District
Court yesterday of conspiracy to de-
fraud and illegal use of the mails.
They will be sentenced Tuesday. Those
who solved simple puzzles sent out by
the realty company received 20-foot
lots out near the Watchung Moun-
tains, in New Jersey. The prize win-
ners found that they had to have
40-foot lots before they could build.
The property of the company was de-
clared to be within walking distance of
the railroad, but the distance was
three miles.

Photographers to Show Work.
Camera clubs, photographic associa-
tions and individual photographers
are sending exhibits for competition at
the annual International Exposition of
Photographic Arts and Industries at
the Grand Central Palace, March 27 to
April 3. Exhibits will be divided into
the following classes: Professional
portraiture, amateur prints of every
description, commercial prints and ex-
amples of scientific photography. The
first three classes are limited to five
pictures or prints from any one ex-
hibitor and the fourth class to seven.
Gold, silver and bronze plaques will
be awarded to meritorious exhibits.

FOSDICK PRAISES POLICE OF EUROPE

Finds No "System" Exists
Among Men Whose Pay
Is \$436 a Year.

A study of police problems in Euro-
pean cities by Raymond B. Fosdick, for-
mer Commissioner of Accounts of the
City of New York, was issued yesterday
by the Century Company, under the
title, "European Police Systems." The
material for Mr. Fosdick's book was
drawn from extended personal inquiry
and observation in England and on the

Continent. Mr. Fosdick has been two
years in its preparation.

In it is disclosed the uniform in-
tegrity of European policemen, and no-
where in Europe is there any such
phenomenon as we in America call
"system." General corruption and
favoritism are absolutely unknown.

"On the whole," says Mr. Fosdick,
"the police forces of Europe bear an
excellent reputation. Scandals are in-
frequent, and with few exceptions both
officers and men have the confidence of
the public. It is only occasionally that
one hears of dishonesty."

For this state of affairs there are, in
Mr. Fosdick's judgment, several rea-
sons. First, the head of a European
police force is a trained and experi-
enced man, armed with adequate power.
European police administration is a dis-
tinct profession. It is seldom that a
man is chosen from an unrelated line

of activity to head a police department.
Mr. Fosdick emphasizes particularly
the power of the head of the police to
discipline his men as he sees fit, and
says that the usual attitude of a Euro-
pean city toward its Police Commis-
sioner is one of trust.

The second reason for the integrity
and efficiency of the European police
department is found in the careful se-
lection and training of the patrolmen.
An entire chapter is devoted to a dis-
cussion of the schools and courses of
study by which the uniformed force is
trained for its work.

One of the interesting facts pointed
out in this connection is the astonish-
ingly low salaries European policemen
receive. The salary of the London con-
stable can never exceed \$436 a year,
and the average maximum wage of
European policemen is \$464 a year.
These wages are responsible for the
willingness of the police to accept tips
from the public.

The Continental policeman, says the
author, almost without exception, are
taken directly from the army, where

they have served as soldiers in the
ranks. The English constables, chosen
from private life, come from the most
part from the country districts, and
have only in rare instances served in
the army.

In the third place, the integrity of
European police is ascribable to the
fact that they are looked upon as pro-
tectors of law and order, rather than
as guardians of public morals.

"There is little attempt to make a
particular code of behavior the sub-
ject of general criminal legislation," says
Mr. Fosdick. Only occasionally is there
a movement to place upon the statute
books laws which serve only to satisfy
the consciences of those responsible for
them.

The European police department is,
on the whole, an excellent piece of ma-
chinery. To its construction a high
order of creative intelligence has been
devoted; in its operation an equally
high order of intelligence is constantly
employed. In the last resort, the po-
lice problems of a modern city make a
large demand upon intelligence, and

Europe has succeeded in formulating and
solving its police problem because,
discarding all inferior persons and
agencies, it has utilized in this work
a superior type of intelligence.

The author points out certain com-
mon principles on the basis of which
he explains the efficiency of the Euro-
pean police. First, they are not called
upon to compel conformity to moral
standards which do not meet with gen-
eral public approval. Second, control
is centered where responsibility can be
definitely fixed—in a single official.
Finally, the rank and file of the Euro-
pean police forces are selected and
trained with the same care and atten-
tion shown in the case of their superior
officers.

Mr. Fosdick's book is the third of a
series issued under the auspices of the
Bureau of Social Hygiene, of which
John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is chairman.
While the bureau is concerned with the
problem of commercialized vice, it was
felt that intelligent suggestions on this
problem were impossible without a
thorough understanding of the police

systems in Europe and in the United
States.
A volume on the American police is
to be issued soon.

KILLED SEEKING MOTHER

Boy Leaves Asylum and Is
Crushed by Train.

Harry M. Bowers, twelve years old,
who ran away from the juvenile asy-
lum at Dobbs Ferry to find his mother,
was killed by a train early yesterday
morning. Crushed and frozen, his body
was found on the tracks of the New
York Central Railroad near the Morris
Heights station.

Harry received a letter Friday morn-
ing from his mother, saying that she
had moved. She omitted to tell him
the location of her new home, and
Harry slipped away to find out for him-
self. In his pocket was a slip of paper
bearing the name of his mother and the
address, 406 Fifty-fourth Street, Brook-
lyn, from which she had moved.

B. Altman & Co.

Remarkably interesting are the new assortments of Spring Merchandise now assembled in the various
Departments, especially those devoted to Women's, Misses' and Children's Wear; Men's, Youths'
and Boys' Furnishings; Silks, Suitings, Laces, Trimmings, Neckwear, etc.

The qualities are unsurpassed; the prices are moderate.

INTERESTING OFFERINGS OF NEW MERCHANDISE AT SPECIAL PRICES
FOR TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd.

5,000 Women's
Bungalow and Morning Dresses
made of the most desirable cotton materials,
such as novelty tissues, madras, colored
piques, percales and gingham, will be placed
on sale, in the Department on the Second
Floor, at the extraordinarily low prices of

\$1.45, \$2.75, \$3.25 & \$3.85

This will afford a very unusual opportunity
for supplying the Spring and Summer
wardrobe on a most economical basis.

Women's Spring Coats
In two desirable street models, each
exceptionally priced at
\$22.50

will constitute an attractive and very timely
offering. One is made of satin-finish gab-
ardine, in black and navy blue; the other,
in Empire effect, is made of serge, also in
black and navy blue. Both are lined with
silk throughout.

The new Coats and Semi-wraps, for present
and Spring wear, are now displayed in a
representative collection which includes
everything that is really smart in Women's
Outer garments.

Reproductions of
The Latest Paris Models
comprising

Women's Three-piece Silk Suits, of gros de
Londres, faille or poplin,
Special at \$100.00

Women's Tailor-made Suits, of covert,
gabardine or serge,
Special at \$68.00

Department for Imported Costumes
(Third Floor)

All Charged or Paid Purchases (including heavy and bulky shipments) will be forwarded Free of Charge by mail, express or freight
to any point in the United States. The methods of shipment are optional with B. Altman & Co. and no discounts are allowed.

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill.

Thirty-fourth Street

Misses' Tailor-made Suits
in the fashionable materials, colors and
styles for Spring, will be an attractive fea-
ture in the Department on the Second Floor
at the special prices of

\$23.00 & \$28.50

An Interesting Sale of
Women's Woven Underwear
will consist of Spring-weight garments,
specially priced.

Vests of Milanese silk in white or pink;
finished with tailored band top, at \$2.25

Bloomers of silk jersey, in white only, 1.85

Combination Suits of ribbed lisle; with
close-fitting or lace-trimmed pantalon in
knee length per suit 75c.

Women's Linen and Cotton Dresses
and Separate Skirts

The new assortments are now available for
selection, including practical Dresses for
semi-dress, afternoon and general wear as
well as more elaborate models; all in excel-
lent taste and indicative of the approaching
season's fashions.

A number of the regular stock styles are:

Simple Morning Frocks, of various materials,
at . . . \$5.75, \$8.75, \$15.00 and upward

Afternoon Dresses
at . . . \$21.00, 28.00, 38.00 and upward

Semi-dress Gowns
at . . . \$58.00, 118.00, 175.00 and upward

Tailored Suits
at . . . \$12.75, 18.00, 28.00 and upward

Tailored Suits, of Florentine embroidered
linen . . . \$58.00, 85.00, 95.00 and upward

Separate Skirts of cotton,
at . . . \$2.75, 6.50, 10.50 and upward

(Department in the Madison Avenue Section
of the Third Floor)

An Unusual Sale of
Imported Trimming Laces
at 35c., 48c., 65c. to \$1.85 per yard

will comprise Edgings, Demi-flouncings and
Full-width Flouncings in French Chantilly,
Malines and Embroidered Net Laces.

This is a rare opportunity to secure desirable
Laces at prices much lower than
are ordinarily asked.

16,000 Yards of
Cotton Dress Fabrics
highly desirable for frocks to be worn during
the warm Spring or Summer days.

Cotton Crepes, in fancy plaids, checks and
stripes per yard 16c.

Cotton Voiles, in woven stripes and checks;
also in 36-inch printed lace effects,
per yard 24c.

Decorative Lace Pieces
(Hand-made Filet)

attractively priced, will be placed on sale in
an interesting assortment, suggesting
appropriate gifts for all occasions.

Hand-made Filet Lace Table Covers
each . . . \$3.75, 4.50, 8.50 to \$5.00

Hand-made Filet Lace Scarfs
each . . . \$7.50, 8.50, 12.75 to 14.50

Hand-made Filet Lace Pillow Slips
each . . . \$5.85, 7.50, 9.50 to 11.50

(Sale will take place on the First Floor)

A New Importation of
Hand-made French Blouses
just arrived from Paris, is now being dis-
played. Every model expresses distinction
and perfect taste. The collection includes
Blouses for both Women and Misses, and
covers a wide range of prices.